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reference to 2461; *finir* should of course be *finer* (p. 140); *cogneu* should be *congneu*. No attempt has been made to define *quer* except when it means *for*. On page 137 *confusion* should follow *confrouesser*, and on page 144 *prouvable* should precede *puis*.

E. B. BABCOCK

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

American Literature in Spain. By JOHN DE LANCEY FERGUSON.
New York: Columbia University Press, 1916.

The present work forms one of the admirable series of "Columbia Studies in Comparative Literature," which includes such sterling works as Spingarn's *History of Literary Criticism in the Renaissance* and Chandler's *Romances of Roguery*. Unlike others in the series, Mr. Ferguson's study is unhappily conceived. One had always suspected that the influence of American upon Spanish literature was next to nothing. That suspicion is converted into a certainty by the reading of this book. Seldom has a dissertation reached so negative a result. It is a pity that the industry and sound method displayed by Mr. Ferguson has not been applied to some more grateful theme. If, for example, the horse had been put before the cart, and the influence of Spain upon Prescott, Irving, Longfellow, John Hay, and others had been studied, the result would have better repaid the effort. Something has already been done along this line, it is true; but much remains to be done. The greater part of the thesis is taken up with copious extracts from Spanish critics who have sought, unsuccessfully, to interpret our authors to their countrymen. Much of this makes sprightly, entertaining reading, and it is fair to note that the humor of it does not escape Mr. Ferguson. It is interesting to see how completely Spain has misunderstood us; but, frankly, not all of this material is worth reprinting. Walt Whitman appears to be the only American author who has been honored with intelligent criticism at the hands of Spanish critics. No American author, not even Poe, appears to have exerted any material influence upon Spanish literature. The case is different with Spanish-American authors; the influence of Whitman upon Rubén Darío, for instance, is marked.

Chapters are devoted to Irving, Cooper, Poe, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Prescott, Emerson, and Whitman. These authors have been frequently translated into Spanish, but for the most part indirectly through the French. There is only incidental mention of Ticknor, in spite of the fact that his *History of Spanish Literature* is the American book best known in Spain. Mr. Ferguson may have excluded this as being a work of erudition. But in that case why devote a chapter to Prescott? Irving has met with little honor in Spain, even though a Granada hotel has been named in his honor. Mention of Espronceda's graceful tribute to Irving before the Spanish Cortes would have been interesting. We are grateful to Mr. Ferguson for

his new information concerning George Washington Montgomery, the American whose adaptation of *Rip van Winkle* as reprinted by Longfellow was the first Spanish textbook to be used in America. There are other curious bits of information, as, for example, that the best rendering of Cooper into Spanish is that of *The Two Admirals*, made by Montojo, later Dewey's antagonist at Manila; and that Longfellow has been presented to Spanish readers as a poet of orthodox Catholicism.

The bibliography of American translations into the Spanish affords evidence that Spanish publishers are more catholic in taste than discriminating. We find such works as *Las mujercitas* by Louisa M. Alcott, *El arte de hacer millones* by P. T. Barnum, *El Descubrimiento del Polo Norte* by Dr. F. A. Cook, *La cosecha humana* by David Starr Jordan, cheek by jowl with serious works by Emerson, John Fiske, Andrew D. White, Woodrow Wilson, and William James. (Henry James is still awaiting a Spanish translator.) This bibliography is interesting and valuable. Its miscellaneous character is inevitable. Of greatest value, however, is the bibliography of periodical literature. The nature of his subject led Mr. Ferguson to delve deeply into Spanish literary periodicals. One pursuing such an investigation must travel widely. Mr. Ferguson has used all the material he could find in the British Museum, the Ticknor collection, the Hispanic Society, the public libraries of Boston and New York, and the university libraries of Harvard and Columbia. Clearly, he would have gained new material if he had visited Paris and Madrid, and especially if he had used the periodicals in the library of the late Menéndez y Pelayo in Santander. Without going so far afield he might have consulted the library of Professor M. A. Buchanan of Toronto, containing one of the richest collections of Spanish periodicals on this side of the water. Nevertheless, the author has used no less than 164 different periodicals, which he lists, telling where they are to be found. This bibliography will be valued by Spanish scholars. It is a pendant to the similar lists of LeGentil and Churchman. Mr. Ferguson deserves only the highest praise for his scholarship: he has made the best of a bad subject.

GEORGE T. NORTHUP

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO